The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday assenting, at the ow price of \$2 per anaum, in advance.

## THE TRIBUNE.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY, By Rev Beorge W. Birnap, author of Lectires to Young Men. Lectures on Sphere and Dutles of Woman, &c. I vol. 12mo. Baltimore: Cushing & Brother. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co.

The popularity of the oral lectures of the Rev. author, seems to have suggested this more permanent preservation of their matter. They claim to embody the result of seventeen years diligent inrestigation directed to the study of the Scriptures. with the best aids of theological science, and are atended to enable their readers to peruse their Bibles with more pleasure, intelligence, and edifisation,-an end which they seem well adapted to filfil. The author eschews especially all sectarianism, and dwells on the fundamental facts of Christianity, which he illustrates by reference to the history of the nations of astiquity, and examines under the heads of historical facts, doctrines, opinions, and phraseology.

The Man of Fortune and other Tales, the title of two pleasant volumes by Mrs. Gore. The story which has the place of honor in the colection, is a narrative of the career of a wealthy toung Englishman, from his birth in poverty through his sudden enrichment and his extravagancies of "pine-apple fritters" and the like, to his final reformation, and quiet happiness. This is followed by a number of shorter tales. Mrs. Gore always writes with ease and point, and with great apparent shrewdness and knowledge of the world. She aims to amuse, and in this she generally succeeds. The work is sold in this city by Wiley & Putnam.

Progress of the American Institute.

The evidences continually disclosed of the utility of this Institution are creating an interest extending further and further every year. Its objects are such as necessarily to enlist the patriot to whatever State he belongs in its favor. so long as it is conducted with good faith in carrying out its objects as specified in the charter which gave it existence. They are, summarily, the encouragement of Agriculture and the Artin the State of New York and the United States. The Legislature of this Empire State thereby pronounced it a National Institution. It has been asked what right had our Legislature, whose jurisdiction is limited to a State, to create an institution extending to other States? We answer, that being a mere beneficial institution. if properly conducted it interferes with no man's rights, and is calculated to benefit all. If by its instrumentality a better manure, a more productive grain, a labor-saving machine, with which one man can do five times as much labor as without it, and no one is obliged to use it unless he pleases, is not this a benefit? Are the rights of any one thereby interfered with?

It is certainly desirable that every valuable improvement should be adapted as extensively as practicable; but a knowledge of its existence is siste for this, and now when invention is every where at work in efforts to improve, sometimes accomplishing its object, and sometimes failing, are the great public to learn what is coming of their adoption and what not? We my no way has ever been devised, better calculated to accomplish it, than those devised by the conductors of this Institute. It is to invite an exhibition in our emporium, crowded with citi zens and strangers, easily reached by land and water, of the best specimens of industry and art from all parts of the country, of cattle, horses, and all kinds of live stock, of grain and roots of every description, of all kinds of fabrics of wool, cotton, flax, of all kinds of metal, of skins, wood, clay, or whatever human ingenuity has been employed upon, of all descriptions of machines and machinery, and actually put mee in operation by steam and otherwise. And, in order to bring forward and make known the best consuction of the more valuable instruments, the plough for instance, ploughing exhibitions are advertised, the best tests are applied to ascertain the exact draft of those put in competition. Men deemed the most impartial and competent are selected to decide on their respective merits.

A vast variety of occupations and objects come before these judges. Practical men are therefore sought, conversant with each and all the departments of industry, and at some of our Fairs about three hundred individuals have been selected for this purpose alone. On the judgment of these individuals the premiums are awarded. That there have been no miztakes, no errors in judgment in fifteen years, the best friend of the Institute would hardly affirm. But this is certain, "they have been few and far between." Generally the competitors themselves have acquiesced in the justice of the awards. Suppose the judges corrupt and inferior, articles pronounced the best, standing side by side, would thus escape detection. Hundreds of others employed in the same business scrutinize the decisions. Over five hundred premiums have been awarded at a single exhibition, and not a whisper has been heard from one in party. Why? They knew the decisions were judicious. They had not the face to attempt to show by comparison that the judgment rendered was unjust.

We are pleased to see that this Institute is properly estimated abroad. Its circulars are gratuilously extended in the columns of hundreds of Papers in distant States. We have now before us the Pittsburg Daily Gazette, strongly racommending the citizens of Pittsburg to exhibit at the coming Fair. We should be gratified to have our citizens acquainted with the perfection of the arts in those great inland cities beyond the mountains. Some of the premiums, we are confident, would be carried back. At all events justice would be done. The editors refer their artizans to distinsuished gentlemen who have attended our Fairs, her confirmation of the favorable opinion given of our exhibition in the Gazette. Our citizens would all competitors from all the growing cities of the West, and we doubt not but the exhibition would red to arrangements favorable ,o the trade of all. We say come on, and let us see how things are done in Western Pennsylvania, in Ohio, Virginia, and in any and all the Western and Southern States where the Arts are cultivated, or where the spirit of improvement has spread its genial

CHERRING NEWS -We understand that the exresive cotton factories at Norristown, Pa., which have been idle for some time past, started work again on Monday morning.

It is said that 500 persons who were unem-Played a few days since, are now busily engaged in the factories in Delaware County. [Express.

## IN-MAIN IRR

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1842. VOL. II. NO. 129.

SPEECH OF SILAS WRIGHT the Final Passage of the Tariff Bill.

IN SENATE ..... Saturday, August 27. Mr. Wright said he rose, not to make a speech, but to eclare that he was about to record his vote in favor of this ill—a declaration which it paired him to know, would carry disappointment and sorrow to the minds of many of his most respected and esteemed friends, both in and out of this hall. It had been his habit, as it had been his pleasure and ride, to act with his political friends; and he could not lescribe the reluctance under which he now found himself compelled to separate from them. Tet, after the most ma-ure and anxious reflection, he had come to the conclusion that it was his duty to vote for this measure, because he as-sumed that this bill must pass in the form it now bears, or that no Revenue Law can pass at the present session. If he that no Revenue Law can pass at the present session. If he was correct in his assuraption, then he could not avoid the conclusions he had announced; and he did not suppose there was a single member of either House of Congress who supposed for a moment that, if this bill be rejected upon this vote, any attempt is to be made, at this session, to pass a Revenue bill. The alternative presented, then, is this bill or none; and the deep and deliberate conviction of his mind was, that this fill should pass, bad and loaded with defects as he believed it to be, rather than that none should pass.

A collateral consideration had greatly to citable him is as A collateral consideration had greatly troubled him in assenting to this conclusion. Mis first service in Congress was as a member of the Committee on Manufactures of the as a member of the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives, during the session of 1827 and 1828, when he assisted to form and voted for the Tariff bill of 1828, which has been so extensively denominated "the bill of abominations". He was then who ly without experience in legislation of this class and character; but his experience from that action had taught him the truth of the adage, that "men's evil deeds follow them." He became very soon convinced that he had committed a great error on that occasion, and it was possible to was about tecroping. very soon convinced that he had committed a great error on that occasion, and it was possible he was about to commit another as great now. It grieved him to know and feel that many triends within the reach of his voice, whose judgement he most highly respected, and whose good opinions were most valuable to him, would so look upon his present vote. He could not. The occasions appeared to be wholly dissimilar. The Tariff of 1820 was avowedly passed for protection; and if considerations of revenue had any connection with it, they were only incidental to the main object of protection. There was no complaint of water that the protection with it, they were only incidental to the main object of protection. object of protection. There was no complaint of want at the Treasury; no alledged necessity for increased revenues; and no blemish upon the public credit, so far as his recollection served him. Not so now, but precisely the reverse in all these respects. The treasury is empty; and almost daily the public creditors are turned away from it without payment. This very Congress has increased and without payment. This very congress has increased and is daily increasing the public expenditures, and thus creating the necessity for increased revenues. And the public credit is not sinking, but sunken; so that lease at high interest and long time cannot be negotiated at home or abroad, upon the declared reason that we have not revenues to neet the payment of the public liabilities.

These changes of circumstances constituted, in his mind, the highest necessity for a revenue laws and forced upon him, under the most sclenn sense of public duty, the course of action which he proposed to pursue. All he could ask of the friends who should differ from him, and believe him to be still in error, was, that they would believe him to be governed by pure motives; and if in error, to be honestly so. He owed it to those friends as well as himself, to make another remark; which was, that the consequences of his action if evil, should be visited upon himself, and upon himself alone; as no friend, here or elsewhere had interfered to bring him to the conclusion he had pronounced. Many very dear trends, whose judgements, upon almost all occasions, he valued more highly than his own, had kindly attempted to convince him that he was in error—not one to arge him to give the vote.

After what had been said and so well said, by the honora-These changes of circumstances constituted, in his mind

After what had been said and so well said, by the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buchanan] upon the subject of distribution, and the condition of the Treasury, and of the public credit, as consected with the passage of the bill, he should be required but briefly to allude to those topics, at hough upon them rested his action. It was known to the Senate that he had entertained deep feeling against the policy of distribution in any form, or for any purpose; and it certainly was a powerful and leading inducement with him to vote for this bill, that its effect was to be to arrest, and, he hoped, to cradicate forever, that policy. He rest, and, he hoped, to eradicate forever, that policy. He begged to be believed in the assertion that, is speaking of distribution with the frankness and plainness which this oc-casion required, he did not design to utter one word which casion required, he did not obegin to there one word which should wound the feelings of a single individual on any side of the House. He knew there were many as honestly and strongly friendly to the policy, as he was honestly and strongly exposed to it. It was his intention, upon all occasions, to award others that credit for sincerity and purity of se, which he now asked from them; and he now cer ainly felt the heavy responsibility resting upon him too ensibly to entertain unkind feelings, or to give utterance to unkind words, towards any one.

The honorable senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Choate, in the course of his eloquent append in favor of this bill, had be not and embellished the policy of distribution, as well as of protection, in a manner to which he could not, if he would, suitably reply; nor was it his object to reply to the fervid and imaginative speech.

He must, however, entreat his friends who did not reside in sections of the country where the policy of protection i advocated, and who are to vote against this hill because i embodies that principle, to consider, for one moment, on of the declarations of that Senator in regard to distribution as distinct as it is significant. It was that the friends of pro necessity, also friends of distribution. Could any sentimen be more plain and natural, or be more clearly evincive of the expediency of rooting out, upon the first possible occasion, the very germe of this distribution policy? The pass age of this bill will do that, while yet the policy lite, if is no settled and established. Reject this bill, and distribution continues as to the whole land revenue, notwithstanding the treasury will remain empty, our appropriation for the pub-lic service will be unpaid, and the public credit will receive a further and more fatal wound. And still the Senator tells us the friends of protection are the natural and necessary friends of distribution—that is to say, they wish to make and perpetuate a necessity for high taxes and a high tariff; and what policy can prevent that necessity so certainly, and make it so surely perpetual, as that of distribu-tion? Establish that policy, and our short experience has already proved to us that it will not confine itself to the land revenue. Already it is proposed to carry it beyond all the revenues to the credit of the country; and, by the interest and principal of a debt, to present an occasion for high tax-es, which will be endless. Once settle that fearful system as a part of our established policy in the administration of this Government, and the calls for taxation, in the shape of duties upon imports, will only be limited by the wants of this Gov-ernment for expenditure, added to the combined wants of the Governments of all the States which new do, or hereaf-ter may, compose this extended confederacy. Would not his friends admit that the arrest of such a policy offered inducement to vote for a bill even as bad as that be

This was a consideration addressing itself to the whole This was a consideration addressing itself to the whole nation; as were those of an adequate supply of means to the public treasury, the prompt discharge of the public liabilities, the efficient prosecution of the public service in all its branches, and the speedy and effectual restoration of the public credit; but all these important considerations has been so plainly and fully stated, and forcibly pressed by the bonorable Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Buchanan,] that he would not further remark upon them. that he would not further remark upon them. So far as it might be proper, in reference to this bill, to turn his attention from the whole country to the State which he had the honor in part to represent here, while he had found the bill greatly unequal in its application to different interests, and very defective in almost all essential particulars, he thought he saw most cogent reasons for its passage. because such reasons seemed to him palpably to exist for the passage of some revenue bill before the adjournment of Congress. Of the three great interests of that State—agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing-the last he sup posed to be much the least extensive in the capital investe and the persons employed. That interest might be directly benefited by the duties imposed by the bill, though he entertained a settled conviction that in many cases the duties were much too high for the true benefit of the manufacturers engaged in the branches intended to be protected; that they could not be permanent, and would be calculated to raise up artificial interests to be disappointed, and, perhaps, prostrated by future legislation. His impression was, that the duties upon iron were not very far from a fair rate for revenue duties, intended to afford incidental protection. Those upon the voolens and cottons, he thought much too high, and most unequal, as falling too heavily upon the coarser and cheaper fabrics of universal consumption, especially the coarser and cheaper woolens. Other duties upon less essential interests were still more unreasonably high, such as that upon glassware: while all these duties, as well as that upon plain and common silks, were, in his judgement, much above a

wise revenue standard.

Upon the agricultural interest this bill must operate, in the main, as a tax and a burden; upon the very few articles of agricultural production where protection might be afforded, it is not given to an extent any thing like equality in the proportion to that which is given to the manufac-tured srticle. The duties respectively imposed upon wool and woolens present a striking instance of this inequality. The coarse wool is admitted at a mere nominal duty of 5 per cent., while the cloth manufactured from it is to pay

commercial interest these duties are direct bur dens, and the excessive rates fixed by this bill cannot fail to disturb trade extensively, if they do not, in some instances, prove to be positive prohibitions. Still, strange as it may seem to some, and mistaken as he might be in his apprehensiens, he felt bound to vote for this bill as an act of safety to the commercial interests. Grave questions have been made here, as well as elsewhere, whether we have in fact any revenue laws in farce, and whether any duties upon imports can be lawfully demanded and collected; and legal gentlemen of the highest distinction, both in and out of Congress, have pronounced deliberate opinions against the validity of our collection laws. It seemed to be universally conceded that such doubts had been raised in the public mind by these bold and confident opinions, that no pay-ments were now made at the Custom-Houses but under for-mal and salemn protest against the right to demand and remal and selemn protest against the figure without any action, ceive the duty. Let Congress adjourn without any action, in the face of the fact that many of its own members, and some of its own Committees, have confirmed these opinions that state of things must we anticipate? What temptations for speculations, and irregular and excessive importations, will be held out to capitalists of our own and all other countries? No duty above 20 per cent. can be demanded in any event, and with a reasonable doubt and an an entercountries. As and with a reasonable doubt and an opportunity for litigation as to the payment of even that; and under the confident expectation of a high Tariff (perhaps as high as the one now before us) at the next session of this same Congress, to take place in about three months from this time will not the country be flooded with goods, imported as well on foreign as domestic account? Goods are unusually low, and money is cheap in England and France; and the three months to be allowed will afford time to bring importations sufficient for the consumption of years. If that should take place, what consequences are to follow? The depression and suspension of our manufactories, of course; the destruction of the regular importer and merchant; the drain of our specie to pay the foreign debt contracted for the goods; another universal bank suspension; and then all the derangement of business, depression of prices, of products, and labor, and all the other evils attendant upon such irregularities. Were these apprehensions imaginary? He had not been able to convince himself they were; and if they were not, we might look for a

will be but as the beginning of trouble.

Defective as he had admitted this bill to be, he had used his utmost efforts with his friends, to improve it. The Senhad amended it extensively, and improved it much from the shape given which the House; and yet many most important amendments had been reportant by the deliberate votes of that hody. He had voted for various propositions 35

substitutes for the whole bill; which, though not such as he would have preferred, were less objectionable to him than the bill, in its present shape; and he should cheerfully have given his vote for the substitute offered by the honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) if it had not proposed a Juty upon tea and coffee, which the Senate refused to strike from it.

Much had been said in the course of the debate, as to the

Much had been said in the course of the dehale, as to the rules by which different gentlemen voould govern this legislation. He knew of but one practicable rule; and that could be stated in very few words. He would keep the expenses of the Government at the lowest point consistent with an efficient administration of the public affairs; would apply towards the payment of these expenses all the revenue derived from the public lands and incidental sources; and would raise the balance which should be required by and would raise the balance which should be required by duties upon imports. In raising this, we had been compelled, and must ever be compelled, to submit to such distribution of the duties upon the various articles of import six the majority of Congrèss passing the law shall think most wise and just. It would usually happen that the same majority which should distribute the duties, would pass the law; but this was not that case, because certain gentlemen believed it to be their duty to vote against this bill, not for any thing which it does covain, but because it does not any thing which it does contain, but because it does not any thing which it does contain, but because it does not contain all they wish—and yet their votes have contributed to make that natority by which the rates of duty have been settled. That which the bill did not contain, and which constituted their objection against it, made it more acceptable to him—indeed alone made it possible for him to vote for it. At the extra session of the last summer, a revenue bill and a loan bill were present ession, two previous revenue bills, and a loan bill had been brought for the control of th

forward, against all of which he had been compelled to e could not as a matter of principle, give his vote in their favor. Now for the first time, a measure is presented, which not only does not aid distribution, but positively puts an end to it; and, for the reasons he had suggested and briefly assigned, he felt bound to give it his vote, objectionable as it

was in its details.

Another reasen had operated upon his mind, which he had omitted to assign in a more appropriate place. His State wasone of the heavily indebted States. Her Legislature and her people were now making a bold, manly, and vigorous struggle—and he earnestly hoped it would be a successful one—to retrieve her impaired credit, and sustain it upon its former high elevation. One of the greatest obstacles to be encountered in the universal want of confidence. tacles to be encountered is the universal want of confidence in the public and private credit of our country; and no one step can do so much towards the restoration of that confi-tence, as a measure which shall restore it to the credit of the nation. This bin he hoped would have that tendency; because it would show a disposition and determination on the part of Congress to supply an exhausted treasury, and to continue its abilities; whereas an adjournment of Congress, without any legislation for that purpose, could not fail to have a most fatal influence in the contrary direction. In this aspect of the case, it seemed to him that his State, as a State, must be deeply interested in the passage, at the present session, of some competent revene measu e; and he would again repeat, that, as one of her representatives here, the only choice presented to him was ween this measure and none at all.

A friend had kindly suggested to him that he should have oued to limit the operation of this bill as to time, if he had atended to vote for it. He had given his fore against a roposition to limit it to two years-very likely mistakenly. Its reasons, however, for that vote were, the apprehension that at the expiration of the period, Congress would again ind itself in the precise condition it is in at the present; and hat others might find themselves forced, as he now was, to act under coercion, and choose between the disagreeable alternatives of a very bad bill and no revenue and no collec-tion laws. This was one of his objections to the Compro-mise Act, made at the time of its passage, though he gave that law his vote. He then foresaw that the expiration of its term would be likely to fall upon Congress unprepared, and that hasty and dangerous action would probably be

LEAD PIPES .- Dr. Dana has lately made a report to the City Government of Lowell in relation to the use of lead pipes in wells, and the conclusion to which he comes after much scientific investigation is, that all the water in Lowell is more or less impregnated by the use of such pipes, and that baneful effects, in a greater or less degree, will eventually follow the use of water so impreg-

Effects of a Tariff.—The Iron and Nail Works in this city, after a suspension of several months, are again in operation. Mr. Marshall informs us that his manufacturies at Whitestown Wallstreet and decided in favor of Wilder's Patent Safe. EFFECTS OF A TARIFF.-The Iron and Nail will also be started immediately.

[Troy Whig, 6th.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.-The spirits of our whole population have risen at least 50 per cent. since the passage of the Tariff Bill. Every business man wears a smile upon his countenance, and appears as if he thought better times at hand. [Troy Whig.

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T AW REPORTER for September .-127 Nassau-st., N. Y., and 10 Schoel-st., Boston.

Contents—An account of the Case of the Boorns, who were tried in Vermont more than twenty years ago, and onvicted on their own confession, but atterwards pardoned, convicted on their own comession, but after the gradient of the United that he murder had been committed; Opinion of Judge Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Hale vs Washington Insurance Co.; Opinion of Judge Story in the case of Rogers vs Mechanics' Ins. Co.; Opinion of Story in Exparte Fuller, in Bankruptcy; Opinion of Judge Conklin, District Judge of the U.S. or the Northern Physiciet of New York, in the case of Barcy; Opinion of Judge Conkin, District Judge of the U.S. for the Northern District of New York, in the case of Barton vs Tower, in Bankruptcy; Opinion of Judge Sprague, District Judge of the United States for Massachusetts, in the case of Fisher vs Currier; Opinion of Judge Thatcher of the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Common the Boston Municipal Court in the Case of Common the Case of Common the Case of Court in the Case of Common the Case of Court in the Case of Common the Case of Court in the Case of the case of Fisher vs Currier; Opinion of Judge Thatcher of the Boston Municipal Court in the case of Commonwealth vs John McCarty. In this case it was decided that it was a misance, punishable with imprisonment, for boys to stand upon the sidewalks bawking newspapers, and the detendant was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment and to pay the costs; Opinion of Judge Ware, District Judge of the United States for Maine, in the case of Everett vs Derby, in Bankruptey; Decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Williams vs inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, Digest of English Cases; Intelligence and Miscellany, embracing the following articles vs the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Repudiation in Mississippi; Confession to a Priest; Judge Kent; the Bar and the Rabble; Rhode Island: Bankrupts in Mass, and New York. ble; Rhode Island: Bankrupts in Mass. and New York.

The Law Reporter is published simultaneously on the first of each month in New York and Boston.

BOOTS AND BROGANS.—There is a lot of prime thick and kip Boots and Brogans, stored in the second loft of 258 Pearl st. Purchasers would de well to call and examine as they must be sold. No. 256, au29 1m\*

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Gulian C. Verplanck, R. A. Robertson, Stephen Cambreleng, Rob't Henry Ludlow, Samuel Martin, Frederick Depeyster, William H. Harison, F'd'k Schuchardt, Daniel Seymour.

M. R. RODGERS, President.

D. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TIRE PROOF IRON SAFES .- There can be no greater evidence of the high estimation by the public of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe than the fact, that since the invention of these Safes and their subsequent

Wall-street, and decided in favor of Wilder's Patent which was the only one that stood the test, viz:
which was the only one that stood the test, viz:
Messrs, WADSWOTTH & SMITH,
BALDWIN & CO.
MINTURN & CO.

Wilder's Salamander Sales, which have never inited to preserve their contents in case of fire, are to be bad only of SILAS C. HERRING, General Agent, No. 139 Water-st., N.-Y., And his duly authorized Agents, M. J. THOMAS & CO., Albany.

E. C. SALISBURY, Troy.

jy7 tf J. W. STANTON & CO., New Orleans.

MRS. HOLTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 Amity-st au30 2m\* MRS. AMES' SCHOOL 645 Broadway,

MISS CLEAVER'S SCHOOL will be re opened on Monday, the 12th inst., at No. 235 Thompson street, corner of Amity, New-York. s6 lw MRS. BROWN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 Laight-street, (St. John's Park) will re-open Monday, Sept. 5, 1842. au30 3wT&Th\*

TR. and MRS. BAILEY will re-open their Young Ladies' School, 10 Cacroll place, Bleecker-street, on Wednesday, 7th of September. They have a few vacancies for boarding pupils, their limited number being twelve. It will readily be perceived that punctual attendance is necessary for the immediate organization of the alaster.

au\$1 & w

au31 6w MISS ORAM'S BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL will be opened on Thursday, 8th
September, at No. 66 Hammond street.
Mr. and Mrs. BLEECKER, for many years at the head of
a popular Female Seminary in Westrbester County, associated with Miss Oran of this City, having taken the extensive Mansion No. 66 Hammond-street, will open a Boarding
and Day School for Young Ladies on Thursday, Sept. 8th.
The building and grounds, for elegance, convenience, and

The building and grouads, for elegance, convenience and bealthy location, are not surpassed by any similar institu-Miss ORAM, with assistants, will attend to the instruction

of the young ladies, and the domestic department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Bleecker. 42 tf THE REV. J. F. MESSENGER'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S6 Butler-street, Broooklyn. In compliance with the repeated solicitations of the friends of this establishment, a PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be opened on Monday next (5th September) for the instruction of juniors. Terms &c. made known on application. s3 lw\*

SCHOOL RE-OPENING.—The Misses

COLES form their Classes on Mouday, the 5th of September, at No 193 East Broadway, near Jefferson-street, and will be happy to receive applications for admission of young ladies. Music on favorable terms, both at the school and at residences.

and at residences. THE Rev. Dr. E. D. Barry and Mr. Ru-FUS LOCKWOOD'S Collegiate School, No. 411 Broadway, near Canal street, will open on Monday, the 29th inst. The Classical Department is under the immedi-ate care of Dr. Barry. The English Department is under the supervision of Mr. Lockwood, assisted by a teacher of mathematics. Mr. A. Pestiaux, a professor of the French language, will have charge of the French de-partment. Those parents desirous of placing their sons in a seminary, in which the classical and communical branches are thoroughly and radically tanglat, are respectfully invited to thoroughly and radically taught, are respectfully invited to call at the book store of Mr. Roy Lockwood, 411 Broadway, can at the book some the store, or at 19 Howard street, at which places cards containing terms of admission, &c. may be ob-Mr. Lockwood would receive a few boys into his family to board. The strictest regard will be paid to their comfort, and to their moral and literary improvement.

DATENT PRESERVED PORTA-PATENT PRESERVED FORTA

BLE MEATS and SOUPS—Warranted to keep any
length of time in any climate, viz: Lobsters, halibot, shad,
salmon, oysters, clams beef, mutton, veal, duck, chicken,
turkey, beef soup, mutton broth, chicken soup, ox tail
soup, mock and green turtle soup, vegetable soup, green
peas, mushrooms, carrots, turnips, parsnips, tomates, milk,
kc., kc., manufactured and sold wholesale by

WILLIAM MULLIANE,

224 Nassau-st

MILLINERY GOODS very low for Cash-STEVENS & GRUMAN, 95 Beaver street, 1 door from Pearl st. New-York, have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery and Silk Goods of almost every description, most of which have been bought at auction at the present unheard of low prices. Milliners and Merchants who buy for cash, will find on hand at all times a large assortment of the most fashionable. Millinery Goods in the city at prices almost without exception less than can be bought elsewhere. This is not put forth lightly, as those who have bought of us well know; and others have Pearl st., N. Y., 2d story.

Can be bought elsewhere. This is not put form again, as those who have bought of us well know; and others have but to buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his most respectfully to return his grateful thanks to his patrons for past favors, and would inform them that he now devotes his whole time to furnishing for parties all the negative his whole time to furnishing for parties all the negative his whole time to furnishing for parties all the negative his whole time to furnishing for parties all the negative his whole time to furnishing for parties all the negative his whole time to furnish method but to buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his better the parties all the negative his whole time to furnish method but to buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his better the parties all the negative his whole time to furnish method but to buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his better the parties all the negative his well know; and others have been whose who have bought of us well know; and others have but to buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced. One of the firm makes it his buy to be convinced.

TO THE WORLD!

Can we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land; and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accommanded with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power! No, no, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. These at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system; -diseases o the raucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system scrofela, cancerous ulgers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions chronic sore eyes, and diseases of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their

But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawner upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what ground it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds who require its use may repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been anunced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SAR-This medicine is the result of years of devotion to labori-

ous chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrat lit the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the tru. Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principles on which the restorative virtues of the Sarsaparilla depends, are entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the pa-tient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudi ious use of mercury, or imprudences in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with he other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietor has reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which pro-duces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla.

The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experi ments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure f witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and hey were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restora ive virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds o

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all affering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent oor it will be given without money and without price, by heir bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, he Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast, and by whose inherent virtues th lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted ar realed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vas amount of suffering and disease.

The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it through the whole United States. That all may have within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the pub lie institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to being of thousands, receive your favorable considerationphilanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the decired result for which it is administered - and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordipary as almost to surpass belief, bas, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn o, this 26th day of August, 1342, before his Honor Robert II. Morris, Mayer of the city of New York.

Gentlemen.—A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my fips the voice of greaning, and my enly hope despair. Other and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the dame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myselfto a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum viae made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompaned with latense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged. Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheematism. At times it seemed as if I was

stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending one. I had now shrunk to a mere skeletonthe skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs tha the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of mediciae. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced raking it felt the pain much eazier and went to sleep. I whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now left a strange hope gathering was also much better. I thought live! perhaps be cared. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and III a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, an I walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement for it is true, word, that all might believe his statement for its true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Exer gratefully yours.

Ever gratefully yours, THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street. City and County of New-York, st.: I hereby certify that on this 28th day of August, 1242, the above named Thomas Terner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and haging been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsa-parilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congre-gation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duane-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner certify that the above is a correct statement of the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him. WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, carner Church and Leonardets.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sts.

ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st. Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is a quanted with the above particulars, is whose employ the above it med Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following ertificate, from a highly respectable source, if a curmade by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which can not but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the cura-

"Messes. Sands—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of grating inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease. I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the affilicted, make knewn to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from Engiand in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovere! the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down ustil the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the mest distinguished physicians, both in inder the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in his country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Goucester, tried various specifies, among others a large mantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shurning. I was induced to believe my case a hope-

less one.

In August last, by the advice of friends. I went to the New-York City Hespital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter raw, and life livelt became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended having spent near \$3.000 without obtaining but little to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommen-ded, having spent near \$3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near \$3,000 in traveling and doc-toring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly careet by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afficted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find near the rewishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence. No. 27 Warren-street. New-1 rk, where I shall be bappy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following

"NEW-YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messers, Sanns: Gentlemen—Owing to you'n debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknow-edgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely af-flicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremispread, soon reached my ears, running mio my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly ozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small oox, or some other unfections disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortmately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while traveling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as had a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedly cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the efflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find use at art Greenwich street, where it wit afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with graitude, yours, &c.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for expor-Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambersst, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 Fulton; D. Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway, corner Marketst. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

fation of Doctor Lardner's Course of Lectures delivered a iblo's is just published and for sale at this office. Price, cents. The subjects embraced in the Lectures are: lectricity-The Sun-Galvanism-The Fixed Stars-Magetic Needle-Latitude and Longitude-Bleaching, Tanng-Popular Fallacies-Light-Falling Stars-Temporary tars—Historical Sketch of Astronomy—Dew—Science ald-t by Art—Scientific Discoveries—Sound—Vibrations of the tetina-Voltaic Battery—Steam Engines of Great Britain

IT Mr. Clay's Speech at the Festival at Lexingon, Ky., Mr. Chief Justice Robertson's Appress as the resident of the Meeting, and Mr. CLAY'S FAREWELL PEECH on his retiring from the United States Senate, is ublished in a neat Pamphlet and for sale at this office. rice 124 cents, or \$1 per dozen. Postmasters who remit

IT Richard Adams Locke's Celebrated Lecture on MAGNETISM and ASTRONOMY, as reported for The Trib-ine, is published in a neat pamphlet and for sale at this of-tice. Price 6i cents, or 50 cents per dozen.

WANTED-A Girl to do the plain Cooking, and house work in general, of a small fa-ily. Inquire at No. 375 Sixth street. None need apply dess they can come well recommended.

WANTED—Respectable families can WW always have good Protestant servants without harge, at office 536 Broadway. It English girls wanted his day. T. ELLIOTT, proprietor. OO AMERICAN FLAGS for sale

OARD, HOTEL-Brown's Mansion House, as Duane street, near Breadway and the rark.
New-York.—This splendid hotel and boarding-bouse, late
Manhattan, bas now the bar entirely removed; the trepossible and dissolute rigidly excluded; all order and provision suited to the repose and comforts of a Christian fome; and reduction unparalleled in charges to wil, i cents per day; \$1 to \$3 per week for longings; meal cents per day;

DOARDING .- Very desirable Rooms D just vacated, with good board, in a private family, can be obtained on reasonable terms, by applying at No 100 studson-street, near St. John's Park.

DOARD in East Broadway (101) with the fine front or back rooms on second floor, may be had by a family or a few single gentlemen of good morals. House and location unusually pleasant and desirable. Private family. Terms very favorable. OARDING .- The house 42 Warren

street, formerly occupied by the family of Gen. Stevens, has been neatly fitted up, and is now open for the reception of boarders. DURNITURE TO HIRE-Or For Sale—A number of articles of new Cabinet Furniture can be had at 403 Washington street. The person renting can purchase at any time, and have the amount be has paid leducted.

DEW in Ascension Church for sale .-Pew No. 13 on the ground floor, in the body of the burch. Apply at No. 72 South-street jel4 OR SALE-A Cab and Horse. Inquire of J. BUSH, corner Horatio and Fourth-sts.

TOHN McCABE & CO.'S Intelligence Office, 99 Nassau-st. References-Hon. M. H. Grin-II, H. Brevort, Esq. W. Irving, Prof. Renwick. all tf OUTNAILS.—1000 casks assorted, from

3d to 60d, for sale by MITCHELL & WITHERELL, 34 John-1. MUSIC AT THREE CENTS A Page, T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Plute, which is selling at the very low price of 3 cents a page retail. Also, on hand, a small lot of Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low. The public are a local contractions of the public and a small lot of Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low. which will be sold very low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Wholesale dealers supplied cheaper than at any other establishment in the U. States;

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents.

jyl3 tf CHAS T. GESLAIN.

TOHN L. GOURGAS, for many years of the Bazaar, corner of Broadway and Courtlandt-st. having lately fitted up at 10.2 John-street, near the corner of Broadway, a small, neat establishment of the kind, with a general assortment of very choice French, English, Gernam and American Fancy Goods and Perfumery, would be happy to receive, as opportunity may offer, a friendly call from his former patrons, as also from the public in general and the

NAPP'S Cheap Fishing-Tackle and Lewis street, near the Williamsburgh Ferry. Manufacturer and dealer in jointed poles, snells, hooks, lines, floats, siahers, leaders, &c., 80 per cent. less than elsewhere. Just received, a superior lot of Reed Poles, fresh cut, by the single one or by the hundred, cheap. Guns, pistols, and fishing apparatus repaired, aitered or made at reduced prices.—Powder, ball, and shot. On hand, several bamboo poles, 4 joints, hollow butt, only \$4 each.

au23 2m

WISCOVITUS DROPS—Warranted to cure the tootuache in two minutes; diluted with water, forms an elegant wash for the gums and teeth. For sale by.

A. B. TRIPLER, Druggist, corner of Fulton and Water-streets. GEORGE CHILTON, Chemist, No. 80‡ Canal-street.

1000 LBS. BREVIER TYPE (sec-or sile in lots of 200 lbs. or upward. Price 20 cents per lb. cash. Apply at this office. MPROVED Patent Tailors' Shears,

Trimmers and Points—Also Bankers' Shears, and Hair Dressers' Scissors, for sale at the manufacturer's agents, 31 John street, (formerly at the sign of the Golden Shears, Fig-on st.) DATTERY KETTLES, Brass Pails.

Roll and Sheet Brass of all kinds. German Silver-all of good quality, from the Wolcottville Brass Co., by s5 lm. L. WETMORE, 190 Pearl st. up stairs. LAZED HARDWARE PAPER-To 36 by 40 inches, 100 reams; 24 by 34 do., 100 reams; 20 by 30 do., 50 reams. Fine Hanging Paper, 10,000 lbs., 20 inches wide, a superior article. Green Hanging Paper, 6,000 lbs., 20, 31, 33, 34 and 35 inches wide. 20, 20, 31, 33, 34 and 35 inches wide. 20,000 sposs Boanet Boards, blue and white. 40,000 lbs. Trunk Boards. 10,000 Bioder's Boards. All kinds Paper manufactured at

tke shortest notice, and for sale by au22 tf GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South-st.

RILLIARD TABLES .- Wanted to pur-Chase immediately, two second hand Billiard Tables, apply at the Billiard and Bowling Salson, No. 54 East

Broadway.

If N. B. The above establishment will be reopened in a few days, after undergoing thorough repairs and improvements. It will then be the most extensive place of the kind in the city, containing three first rate bowling alleys and for difficult tables on the same floor, it being about 150 feet in length, extending through and fronting on No. 71 Division in the city of the carrier store. street, under the carpet store.